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2. The telephony section of the WTA was engaged in development and research of automatic dial long distance telephone installations for the purpose of equipping Russia. Since the WTA had only small workshops with few tool machines, the actual construction of the automatic dial instruments was turned over to the NMF (Nachrichtentechnische Entwicklung u. Fabrikation) Berlin-Oberschoenebeide, Ostendstrasse 1-5, which had been a telegraphic and telephonic research institute during the war. It was reopened after the end of the war under Soviet supervision. The instruments and installations were constructed on the basis of results obtained at WTA.
3. The main task of the telephony section of the WTA was the development of an automatic dial installation which should enable the caller to dial not only one but various places. Apparently it is the intention of the Soviets to connect many large towns in Russia by means of such an installation. The Soviets intend to skip thereby one phase of development, through which other countries had to pass, which established automatic dial installations for local communications only while long distance calls had to be manually connected.
4. An automatic dial long distance installation presupposes a certain type of underground cable. Since Russia has only surface cable lines which could not be replaced by underground cable lines, the realization of the automatic dial project appeared to be doomed. After extensive experiments Ing. Deutschmann of the WTA eventually found a solution which enables the operation of automatic dial installations even with surface cables. The success of the operation, however, is said to depend on certain conditions, the nature of which could not be ascertained. While it is not known whether these conditions could be

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maintained in Russia, the Soviets appeared to be satisfied with the results. According to experts at the WTA, it should take 10 to 15 years until the Soviets have realized their project of automatic dial long distance installations with surface cables.

5. After the dissolution of the WTA at the end of 1948, all research and development work of the telephony section was turned over to the NEF, which also took over some of the German staff of the telephony section. The rest of the department, together with the experimental workshops and what was left of the transmitter laboratory, was absorbed by the firm Heliogen in Blankenburg. Heliogen is a branch of the SAG "Izolyator", Berlin-Weissensee, Franz Josephstrasse 126-131. Russian director general of Heliogen is Abramyan. German director is Ing. Hardt. The administration of the consolidated Heliogen and WTA is to be located on the premises of the former WTA while the plant in Blankenburg is only to produce telephone parts on reparations account.
6. In the meantime, the Soviets at the WTA have been packing and shipping valuable equipment of the bureau, such as typewriters, lathes, shaping machines, Rotaprint and ORMIG machines. The directions for using the latter machines had to be translated hastily into Russian for allegedly the Rotaprint system is unknown in Russia. All these machines were stored at the WTA warehouse, Berlin, Buchlastrasse 4, which also accommodated other goods from the Soviet Sector of Berlin ready for shipment to Russia. The man in charge of the storehouse is 1st Lt. Sokolov.
7. Another important department of the WTA was the Department for Postal Mechanization. (Abteilung für Postmechanisierung u. Maschinisierung.) Russian chief of this department until March 1948, when he was recalled to Moscow, was Capt. Cedovius. Its last chief was Engineer Vassenin. German chiefs at the present are: Dipl. Ing. Thomas and Dipl. Ing. Schimmelpfennig.
8. The department was divided into the following groups:
  - a. Postal tubes; German Chief: Ing. Boettcher
  - b. Automats; German Chiefs: Laurinat and Dimpf
  - c. Letter packaging machines; German Chief: Laurinat
  - d. Dust removal installations; German Chief: Graedick
  - e. Sorting tables, etc.; German Chiefs: Koenig and Kielmann
  - f. Postal Conveyors; German Chief: Ing. Thuerling
9. The entire department, employing approximately 130 people, has come under the German Economic Commission, Department of Post and Long-distance Communications (Post u. Fernmeldewesen). It is to continue operating as an independent unit. No new orders have been placed yet but negotiations are taking place.

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